



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 May 2023

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Norway

Harøya Wetlands System



Designation date	18 March 1996
Site number	806
Coordinates	62°46'40"N 06°28'18"E
Area	190,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

Harøya Wetlands System consists of 4 different reserves on an island off the mainland Norwegian coast: Lomstjønnna, Selvikvågen and Lyngholman nature reserves, and Malesanden og Huse bird protection area. Harøya is situated in Sandøy municipality, near Molde city. Harøya Wetlands System consists of various habitat types, whose function is linked and which also supplement one another. The four sub-sites have much of the same ecological function. Lyngholman, Selvikvågen and Malesanden og Huse are all important sites for wintering and migrating birds. Especially during migration much of the birds use several of the sites, and the most numerous species found is the Eurasian oystercatcher, common ringed plover, European golden plover, the Northern lapwing (IUCN: NT, NRL: CR), ruddy turnstone, dunlin, bar-tailed godwit and common snipe. During winter season one can find large numbers of wetland bird species around the island, species such as loons, divers, cormorants, ducks and black guillemot as the most numerous. In the mire areas one can find large colonies of parasitic jaeger (NRL: VU), gulls and terns.

Lomstjønnna is a different kind of wetland with a small mire pool surrounded by poor, typical lowland fen and is an important breeding site for wetland birds which partly utilize sea and coastal areas for foraging.

Selvikvågen is a much larger area with shallow water and large, relatively intact saltmarshes, rather exposed to the west. The area is of importance during feeding, staging and also as a breeding and wintering site for ducks and waders.

Lyngholman is, along with Selvikvågen, a large area of saltmarsh and shallow water, important for breeding, feeding, staging and wintering species. Both areas are botanically important .

Malesanden og Huse are is a more sheltered location on the eastern parts of Harøya with large areas of shallow shores of importance during winter months. Additionally, small belts of seashores comprise important nesting sites and also during migration. The Site is also valuable from a botanical viewpoint.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency

Postal address

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year

To year

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Unofficial name (optional)

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary Yes No

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS? Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<5 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

Boundaries description

Boundaries of the Harøya Wetlands System are the same as the boundaries of the four protected areas; Lomtjønna, Lyngholman, Selvikvågen and Malesanden og Huse.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 190

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries 194.929

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	2. Atlantic
Other scheme (provide name below)	1. Southern boreal vegetation zone, highly oceanic section (Sb – O3).

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. Zonal division showing the variation in vegetation from south to north and from the lowlands to the mountains, and sectional graduation showing the variation between the coast and inland (In: Moen, A. 1998. Nasjonalatlas for Norge; vegetasjon. Statens kartverk, Hønefoss).
2. Biogeographical regions of Europe, European Environment Agency, 2005

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons

Harøya Wetlands System is representative for various forms of shallow waters and saltmarshes in the region. Some of the sub-sites are relatively little influenced by man and consist of well-developed wetlands, especially shallow waters and large saltmarsh zones. Parts of the meadows at Huse are still in a good traditional state (used for grazing), which increases the value as a reference site.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The area host several rare/threatened species, such as bean goose (NRL: VU), greater scaup (NRL: EN), velvet scoter (IUCN: VU, NRL: VU), horned grebe (IUCN: VU, NRL: VU), black-legged kittiwake (IUCN: VU, NRL: EN), common murre (NRL: CR) and Northern lapwing (NRL: CR). Additionally, one can find mammals such as European otter (Ann. II Berne Convention).

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Optional text box to provide further information

Seaweed areas within the site provide rich feeding opportunities for birds. Due to abundant food, Harøya wetlands system is particularly important for waterfowl during migration and in winter. The wetland also serves as a breeding site for many species.

Lyngholman, Selvikvågen and Malesanden&Huse are all important sites for wintering and migrating birds. Especially during migration much of the birds use several of the sites.

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

30 000

Start year

2005

End year

2010

Source of data:

*

Optional text box to provide further information

Throughout the year approximately 30 000 birds visit this wetland. Please note, that some population estimates are based on maximum number of individuals encountered.

Population estimates are based on numbers from 2005 and 2010, however, there have not been ongoing population monitoring between 2005-2010.

* Population estimates from 2010:

<https://www.fylkesmannen.no/Documents/Dokument%20FMMR/Milj%C3%B8%20og%20klima/Forvaltingsplanar%20veimeomr%C3%A5de/Forvaltingsplan%20for%20Selvikv%C3%A5gen%20NR%20-%20endeleg.pdf>

*Population estimates from 2005:

http://fylker.miljostatus.no/Global/M%C3%B8re%20og%20Romsdal/Ramsar_sluttprodukt_wkQ8T-fil e787.pdf

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information

The site reguarly host more than 1% of the cormorant population, and at most 4.4 % of the cormorant population for this biogeographic region are registered here.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: 200 individuals during autumn migration and winter season
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		200-300 pairs (maximum numbers observed, 2010) during breeding season. 1350 individuals (2010) during autumn migration and winter season. Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. III Berne Conv.	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	150			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		150 individuals (2005), approx 50 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aythya marila</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. III Berne Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		200+ individuals, 15 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: As for breeding birds, the occurrence of this rare subspecies of Dunlin is of special interest.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	750			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		500-1000 individuals (2010) Criterion 4: This area is important for this species during autumn migration and winter season.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU, Ann. III Berne Convention	100-200 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: This species uses this area during winter season.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12500			VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	12 000-13 000 individuals (2010). Criterion 4: In winter the shallow areas are important for this species.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		200+ individuals (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500			NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		500 individuals (maximum number of individuals, 2005). 125 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	750			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		350-400 pairs (maximum numbers observed, 2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus canus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1300			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	600-650 pairs (maximum numbers observed, 2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	350			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		150-170 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus marinus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1500			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		750 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	75			NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		50 individuals (autumn), 75 individuals (winter) (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	900			VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	900 individuals (maximum number of individuals, 2005). Criterion 4: In winter the shallow areas are important for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		500 individuals (maximum number of individuals, 2005). Criterion 4: In winter the shallow areas are important for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species formerly bred at Huse, although the status today is unknown.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5300	2005	5.4	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		5300 individuals (maximum number of individuals, 2005). Criterion 4: In winter the shallow areas are important for this species. Criterion 6: Biogeographic Region: carbo, North-west Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	250			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		200-300 individuals (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20			VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as VU	20 individuals (2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	180			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		180 individuals (maximum number of individuals, 2005). Criterion 4: In winter the shallow areas are important for this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000			NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		500 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: In winter the shallow areas are important for this species. The area also constitute an important breeding and nursing area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	110			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as NT	50-60 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention, Emerald Network	1000+ pairs (2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ann. II Berne Convention	12-20 pairs (maximum numbers observed, 2010). Criterion 4: This species breeds within the area, and the area constitute an important nursing area.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30			NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: Considered as EN	10-20 pairs (2010). Criterion 4: One of the most numerous species found during migrations.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Capitalized letters show the species' status on the National Red List 2021.

Additional information on Biological Components: There is a reason to believe that these counts cover a larger area than those protected as nature reserve or bird protection area. In particular divers, grebes, cormorants and diving ducks use areas outside the Ramsar site, especially the wildlife preservation area on the east side of Harøya.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Tidal meadow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU
Semi-natural grassland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU
Coastal heath	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as EN
Sand-dune system	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		National Red List: Considered as VU

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List for Ecosystems and Habitat types 2018.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The wetland system consists of several shallow bays, with extensive tidal mud- and sandflats with seaweed zones and sand dune systems. The extensive marine shallow waters with its tidal flats allow for large quantities of seaweed to accumulate. Sand dunes and wet meadows create a zone between the shoreline and the inland mires and eutrophic freshwater marsh. The wetlands of Harøya are important as a good example of coastal wetlands, partly due to their large extent and geographic position. Seaweed areas within the site provide rich feeding opportunities for birds. Due to abundant food, Harøya wetlands system is particularly important for waterbirds during migration and in winter. It also serves as a breeding site for many species. Up to 10,000 birds winter at the site. The sand-dune system (NRL: VU) and the tidal meadow (NRL: VU) are threatened habitat types found in this wetland system.

Selvikvågen, Lyngholman and Huse and Malesanden comprise of saltmarshes, brackish communities, seaweed communities and coastal marshes, bordering mires and cultural habitats. At Malesanden there are areas of drifting sand and dune heath. Lomtjønnå is an area of the ombrotrophic mire with five dystrophic pools with little vegetation. There are large tidal and shallow areas at all of these sites which border the sea, and depth at low water is barely five metres. The sites are used by staging and wintering species such as divers, grebes, waders, cormorants, grey heron, ducks and gulls and for breeding divers, waders, ducks, gulls and passerines associated with wetlands. Otter and harbour seal also occur in the area.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1		Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		4		
D: Rocky marine shores				
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores				
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		2		
H: Intertidal marshes		3		Representative

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands				

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Aira praecox</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Carex arenaria</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	National Red List: Considered as NT
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>	Presence of this species indicate the area have been enriched by bird droppings
BASIDIOMYCOTA/AGARICOMYCETES	<i>Entoloma queletii</i>	National Red List: Considered as VU
ASCOMYCOTA/GEOGLOSSOMYCETES	<i>Geoglossum cookeanum</i>	National Red List: Considered as NT
ASCOMYCOTA/GEOGLOSSOMYCETES	<i>Geoglossum fallax</i>	are associated with natural grazing land.
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Luzula campestris</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus uncinata</i>	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the National Red List 2021..

Generally, there are few plant species found in this wetland system. However, several plant species found here are rare or unusual for this county, such as *Carex maritima*, *Eleocharis mamillata*, *Carex subspathacea*, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Potamogeton berchtoldii*, *Stuckenia filiformis*, *Callitriche stagnalis*, *Stellaria crassifolia* and *Jacobaea aquatica*.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>				This species occur throughout the wetland.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>				This species is common in this wetland

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Neovison vison</i>	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

American mink is commonly encountered both outside and inside the wetland, and is a potential threat for breeding birds.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

The area has an oceanic climate with mild winters and relatively cool summers. Annual average temperatures of 8°C. Annual precipitation is 1200 mm (range: 1000 – 1500 mm), with approximately 220 days of precipitation.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Norwegian Sea

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Organic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Sub-sites bordering the sea have a varied substrate of rocks, stones, gravel, sand, clay and silt as well as some bare rock with raw humus and peat formation. Lomstjønnå probably has a substrate made up entirely of peat.

The whole municipality is composed of marine deposits and peat, although there are some rocky outcrops.

The bedrock mainly consist of gneiss and regionally methamorphic gneiss that contain mica.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

The depth of Lomstjønnå is unknown and the second southernmost pool is connected to a small pipeline and is subject to fluctuations. The shallow coastal waters are no deeper than approximately 5 metres during the lowest low tides. The variation between high and low tides measured at Ålesund averages annually 123 cm. The hydrological condition in most of the site is considered stable.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Dystrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Atlantic seawater with exchange of large amounts of water affects all the sub-sites bordering the sea. Lomstjønnå is probably slightly dystrophic.

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

With the exception of Malesanden, all the sub-sites have scattered buildings and modern agricultural activities nearby. A bird observation tower is situated beside Huse.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Coastal shoreline and river bank stabilization and storm protection	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Low

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The rocky shore is important for shoreline stabilization.

Harøya Wetland System is important for recreational activities. The area is used for walking, sports fishing and birdwatching. There is a holiday cabin at Huse and a few small boathouses.

Some grazing at Huse, as well as at Lyngholman and Selvikvågen.

The area is visited by birdwatchers, in particular by members of the Møre og Romsdal branch of the Norwegian Ornithological Society (NOF).

Information boards are placed in Selvikvågen, and here it is also provided facilities for educational purposes.

Lomstjønnna is used by the locals to go ice-skating during winter.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

^(ECD) Nutrient cycling Presence of common scurvygrass indicate the area have been enriched by bird droppings

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Within the Ramsar site: Private.
In the surrounding area: Private.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

County Governor of Møre og Romsdal

Postal address:

Statsforvalteren i Møre og Romsdal
Pb. 2520
N-6404 MOLDE

E-mail address:

sfmrpost@statsforvalteren.no

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:
Overgrowing and changes in agriculture are potential threats to the area. Planting of shelter belts is hardly positive for the natural values within the bird protection areas. Menzies spruce and mountain pine constitute an actual threat. The trees are old enough to produce pine cones, which might result in these species spreading within the area. Grazing is important in order to prevent overgrowing and further dispersion of the alien tree species.

The American mink is a suspected threat to the breeding birds found in this area.

In the surrounding area:
Planting of shelter belts is hardly positive for the natural values within the bird protection areas. There is some disturbance from boats in and near the bird sanctuaries.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
bird protection area	Huse and Malesanden		partly
nature reserve	Lomtjønna, Selvikvågen and Lyngholman		partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

A bird observation tower is situated beside Huse. An information booklet is produced by the management authorities, comprising all the Ramsar sites in Møre and Romsdal county.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Artsdatabanken (2021, 24. november). Norsk rødliste for arter 2021. <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/lister/rodlisterforarter/2021>

Artsdatabanken (2018). Norsk rødliste for naturtyper 2018. Hentet (July 2022) fra <https://www.artsdatabanken.no/rodlisterformaturtyper>

Botanical and management plans:
 Holten, J. I., Frisvoll, A. A. & Aune, E. I. 1986. Havstrand i Møre og Romsdal. Lokalitetsbeskrivelser. Økoforsk rapport 1986:3B. (In Norwegian – descriptions of coastal sites in Møre og Romsdal).

Jordal, J. B. 2005. Kartlegging av naturtyper i Sandøy kommune. Ressurscenteret i Tingvoll, rapport nr. 1- 2005. 73 s. (In Norwegian – on mapping of vegetation types in Sandøy municipality).

Birds:
 Folkestad, A. O. 1978. Fylkesvis oversikt over ornitologisk viktige våtmarksområder i Norge. Møre og Romsdal. Miljøverndepartementet juni 1978. (In Norwegian – on important wetlands in Møre og Romsdal).

Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga, 1982. Utkast til verneplan for våtmarksområde i Møre og Romsdal. Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga. 224 s. (In Norwegian – draft management plan for wetlands in Møre og Romsdal).

Norwegian – on Birdlife in Norwegian Ramsar sites.

Forvaltningsplan for Lyngholman naturreservat, Sandøy kommune. Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga. Rapport 2010:10.

Forvaltningsplan for Selvikvågen naturreservat Sandøy kommune, fylkesmannen i møre og romsdal, miljøvernavdelinga, rapport 2010:09

Forvaltningsplan for Lomstjønnna naturreservat, Sandøy kommune. Fylkesmannen i Møre og Romsdal, Miljøvernavdelinga. Rapport 2010:08.

RAMSAR SITES IN MØRE OG ROMSDAL, NORWAY, 2005

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<2 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<3 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Lyngholman Nature Reserve (Øivind Leren , 10-05-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation